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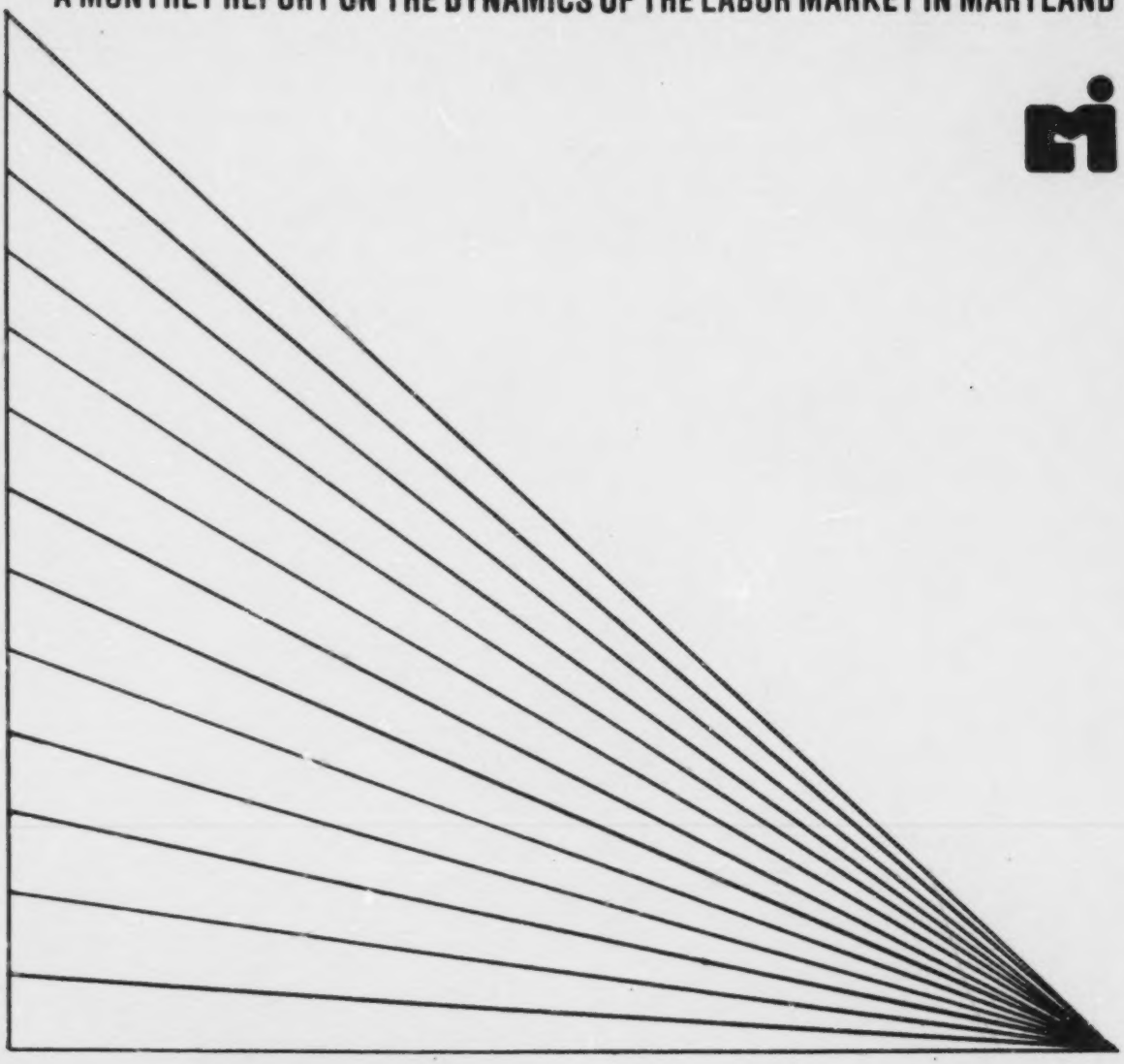
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1983

RUTH MASSINGA
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate declined from 6.6 percent in June to 6.3 percent in July. Not only is this the lowest rate recorded so far this year, but it is the lowest rate seen since November, 1980 and the lowest rate for a July since 1979. The rate's monthly decrease of 0.3 percentage points is the largest decline for a July since 1975. Normally, the July rate remains at June's level or it edges up or down slightly. In 1982, the July rate stayed at June's level of 8.4 percent. For the 7th consecutive month, unemployment is lower than its level a year ago. The gap has been widening monthly to an over-the-year decrease of 2.1 percentage points for July. So far this year, the rate has declined by 2.7 percentage points from its peak rate of 9.0 percent in January. It declined from January through May, remained stable in June, then declined again in July.

The nation's unemployment has subsided by a lesser 2.0 percentage points since January. It also decreased for January through May, then increased by 0.4 percentage points in June, and decreased in July by a more sizable 0.8 percentage points than the decrease reported for Maryland. Finally, after 22 consecutive months of higher unemployment than a year ago, the U.S. rate in July joined Maryland in being lower than a year ago, falling below last July's level by 0.4 percentage points. Still, the U.S. July rate of 9.4 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is higher than the state's rate for the 18th consecutive month, the gap being an enormous 3.1 percentage points.

Compared with last July's levels, Maryland's civilian labor force for this July is higher by an estimated 23,537 persons. This over-the-year increase came after seven months of lower counts than a year ago. Employment has increased since last July by 67,569 persons, marking the 3rd consecutive month of over-the-year gains. For 7 months, unemployment has been contracting steadily from its year-ago levels and now is 44,032 below its level last July.

Although last July the labor force increased from June by only an estimated 575 persons, brightening trends in employment caused a monthly increase in this July's labor force of 27,066. Employment is up from June by 31,325 persons and unemployment is down by 4,259. Seasonal hiring continued in construction, agriculture, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, health services, federal government, and city and county governments' summer jobs programs. Layoffs for unpaid vacations were scattered in manufacturing, particularly in apparel/textiles. Other layoffs were noted in trucking, school bus driving, water transportation services, and education. As compared with monthly job trends last July, layoffs were less extensive this July in manufacturing and transportation but were similar in local government; while hiring was similar in construction and federal government. Manufacturing employment remains lower than a year ago for the 22nd consecutive month, construction for the 25th month, and local government for the 31st month.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell from 7.5 percent in June to 7.1 percent in July. Estimated employment increased by 18,002 persons and unemployment decreased by 2,827. Hiring was noted in construction, health services, and summer jobs programs of city and county governments. Layoffs were registered in apparel/textiles and rubber/plastics manufacturing, school bus driving, and education. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 8.9 percent in June to 8.2 percent in July. Harford County was the only county statewide whose rate changed by at least a full percentage point from June. Its rate advanced from 6.8 percent to 7.6 percent, because of unpaid vacations in manufacturing.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area registered a reduction in its unemployment rate from 4.2 percent in June to 3.9 percent in July. Employment expanded by an estimated 7,189 persons as unemployment fell by 1,794. Hiring was noted in construction, business and amusement/recreation services, federal government, and city and county governments' summer job programs. This outnumbered layoffs in trucking and trade and by community colleges and county boards of education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate remained at its June level of 10.5 percent. Employment edged up by an estimated 1,976 persons and unemployment by 136. The only notable employment trend was the continued seasonal layoffs in public education. Among the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates inched up in 5 counties and inched down in 6. In the area during July, seasonal layoffs continued in public education and seasonal hiring persisted at eating/drinking places and hotels/lodging places. Statewide, the July unemployment rates ranged from 3.3 percent in Montgomery County to 14.9 percent in Somerset County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

After 21 consecutive months of employment falling below its level the previous year, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment in July exceeded its level last July by 3,800 jobs. Over the past few months, the over-the-year gap had been narrowing rapidly as the employment picture looked increasingly better than last year. July's employment still falls below its level in July, 1981 by 50,600 jobs; July, 1980 by 43,500; and July, 1979 by 24,500 jobs. After increasing by 64,900 jobs between February and July, employment fell by 2,400 during July, with layoffs in manufacturing, transportation, and education. In 1982, employment dropped by a greater 7,100 jobs during July, after increasing by a lesser 44,700 during the four preceding months.

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

Manufacturing employment decreased by 1,500 jobs during this July, following four months of gains totaling 6,200. For the 22nd consecutive month, manufacturing jobs were fewer than a year ago, in July by 2,800. Last July, employment declined by a far greater 5,800 jobs from June, with extensive layoffs in stone/clay/glass and chemicals/allied products. This July, a number of industry categories noted small declines, many due to unpaid summer vacations. Apparel/textiles dropped 700 jobs; food processing and rubber/plastics products 600 each; chemicals/allied products 400; and furniture/fixtures, primary metals, and leather 200 each. Better business conditions did lead to the hiring of 500 in ship/boat building/repair, 300 in nonelectrical machinery, and 200 each in stone/clay/glass products and communication equipment. Out of the 19 manufacturing industry categories, 8 showed increased employment since July, 1982. The largest over-the-year gains were in electric/electronic equipment (+1,900) and printing/publishing (+1,200). The greatest decreases were in primary metals (-4,200) and nonelectrical machinery (-1,600).

July's nonmanufacturing exceeded its employment level of last July by 6,600 jobs. Employment subsided by 900 jobs between June and July, following increases totaling 58,700 over the four previous months. Last year, employment decreased during July by a greater 1,300 jobs. This July, hiring in construction and federal government was close to that experienced last July. Layoffs in transportation were less extensive and layoffs in local government were comparable with those registered a year ago.

Local government lost a net of 2,800 jobs during July, as extensive seasonal layoffs by community colleges and local boards of education outnumbered extensive hiring for city and county governments' summer jobs programs. Seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers, along with layoffs in trucking and water transportation services, caused the transportation industry to lose 1,900 jobs during July. Construction added 1,700 jobs over the month, mainly among special trade contractors. Since February, 13,000 jobs have been added, exceeding the increase of 11,500 during that period in 1982. Summer hiring boosted federal government employment by 1,100 during July. Services advanced by only 600 jobs. Seasonal layoffs in private education were outnumbered by hiring in hotels/lodging places, health services, and membership organizations. Since January, 25,000 jobs have been added in services compared with a lesser gain of 21,100 during that period in 1982. Retail trade added only 400 jobs during July, as hiring by general merchandise stores and eating/drinking places just outnumbered layoffs in other categories. Since February, 16,700 have been added in retail trade, more than the 14,600 gain during that period in 1982. Continued seasonal layoffs by public colleges and universities caused a 400 decline in state government employment. For the 25th consecutive month, construction employment was lower than a year ago, in July by 900 jobs. Local government was lower than a year ago for the 31st consecutive month, by 5,100 jobs. State government also was lower than in last July, by 1,700 jobs. Expanding since July 1982, is employment in services (+12,300), retail trade (+1,500), and federal government (+1,200).

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area actually increased between June and July by 2,200 jobs. It exceeded the job total for July, 1982 by only 100 jobs, however. Like statewide, the area's manufacturing lost 1,300 jobs during this July, particularly in apparel/textiles (-800) and rubber/plastics (-700). Although local government declined statewide during July, 4,000 jobs were added in the Baltimore area, as summer hiring by city and county governments outnumbered seasonal layoffs in education. The area's monthly addition of 300 jobs in federal government was far less than that experienced statewide. While services increased in Maryland, it subsided by 800 jobs in Baltimore, showing little seasonal hiring except in health services and the expected seasonal layoffs in private education. Layoffs, mainly among school bus drivers, caused a loss of 800 jobs in transportation; and continued seasonal hiring added 800 jobs to construction.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $3.11 between June and July to $360.40. Average hourly earnings increased by 10 cents to $9.01, even though average weekly hours inched down by 0.1 hours to 40.0. Earnings increased with more overtime work and layoffs of lower paid workers. Hourly earnings increased by more than 10 cents in stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, fabricated metals, instruments, and printing/publishing. At the same time, earnings decreased notably in furniture/fixtures and transportation equipment. Since last July, weekly earnings have risen by $15.54 or 4.5 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased by $1.23 during July to reach $382.59. Average hourly earnings expanded by 10 cents to $9.47, as average weekly hours edged down by 0.3 hours to 40.4. Since July, 1982, weekly earnings had advanced by a lesser 3.5 percent than the gain seen statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in July, 1983 were up 1.1 percent as fewer layoffs in the primary metal industries were offset by large layoffs in the rubber products and apparel industries. Continued claims were down 17.0 percent, weeks compensated were down 19.2 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 20.7 percent. The average weekly check amount declined 1.9 percent to $114.50.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims declined 2.9 percent and continued claims were down 16.5 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims were down 12.5 percent and continued claims decreased 21.0 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Activities (Continued)

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up by less than one percent, continued claims were down 16.3 percent, weeks compensated decreased 19.9 percent, and the amount of payments declined 21.7 percent. The average weekly check amount declined 2.2 percent to $115.55

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. consumer price index for all items reached 299.3 in July, increasing by 0.4 percent over the month and by 2.4 percent over the year. This was the smallest over-the-year change or inflation rate recorded so far this year. The index for food and beverages was unchanged from its June level of 284.7, but was higher by a slight 1.4 percent than last July. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items rose to 300.4 in July, up by 1.3 percent since May and by 5.0 percent since last July. Prices for food and beverages indexed at 283.4 for July, down by 0.5 percent from May and up by 2.3 percent from last July.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 4th quarter 1982.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, benchmarked data for 1980 for Maryland counties and areas.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group, narrative and tables for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, 1978-1982 annual averages.

Six-month distribution of continued intrastate claimants for regular state unemployment insurance by county by 2-digit industry group, done monthly for the most recent 6-month period.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JULY 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY '82
MARYLAND	2,215,609	2,188,543	2,075,990	2,044,665	139,619	143,878	6.3	6.6	8.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,085,852	1,070,677	1,008,283	990,281	77,569	80,396	7.1	7.5	9.9
BALTIMORE CITY	397,453	393,277	364,896	358,381	32,557	34,896	8.2	8.9	11.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,446	180,520	171,961	168,890	11,485	11,630	6.3	6.4	7.9
BALTIMORE*	327,322	322,989	304,066	298,637	23,256	24,352	7.1	7.5	10.1
CARROLL	47,079	46,328	44,689	43,891	2,390	2,437	5.1	5.3	8.4
HARFORD	73,266	71,335	67,680	66,472	5,586	4,863	7.6	6.8	10.2
HOWARD	57,286	56,229	54,992	54,010	2,294	2,219	4.0	3.9	6.0
D. C. AREA	800,114	794,719	768,546	761,357	31,568	33,362	3.9	4.2	5.1
CHARLES	44,216	43,827	42,458	42,061	1,758	1,766	4.0	4.0	5.1
MONTGOMERY*	349,351	346,526	337,944	334,782	11,407	11,744	3.3	3.4	4.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	406,546	404,366	388,144	384,513	18,402	19,853	4.5	4.9	5.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	149,164	147,052	133,563	131,587	15,601	15,465	10.5	10.5	12.7
ALLEGANY	34,965	35,177	30,840	31,185	4,125	3,992	11.8	11.3	13.8
FREDERICK*	46,505	45,880	43,381	42,917	3,124	2,963	6.7	6.5	10.3
GARRETT	12,633	12,069	10,824	10,359	1,809	1,710	14.3	14.2	15.3
WASHINGTON	55,061	53,926	48,518	47,126	6,543	6,800	11.9	12.6	13.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	12,283	11,364	10,837	10,013	1,446	1,351	11.8	11.9	12.7
ST. MARY'S	19,580	18,892	18,289	17,526	1,291	1,366	6.6	7.2	7.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,926	8,181	7,148	7,439	778	742	9.8	9.1	10.6
CECIL	31,084	30,737	28,495	27,968	2,589	2,769	8.3	9.0	9.6
DORCHESTER	15,403	15,275	13,665	13,654	1,738	1,621	11.3	10.6	14.0
KENT	8,080	8,259	7,446	7,609	634	650	7.8	7.9	9.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,441	9,940	9,597	9,142	844	798	8.1	8.0	9.2
SOMERSET	8,227	7,399	7,004	6,289	1,223	1,110	14.9	15.0	14.2
TALBOT	16,725	16,244	16,017	15,553	708	691	4.2	4.3	5.0
WICOMICO	29,819	29,712	27,357	27,268	2,462	2,444	8.3	8.2	11.5
WORCESTER	20,915	20,094	19,746	18,979	1,169	1,115	5.6	5.5	6.3
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,659	101,172	90,182	88,670	12,477	12,502	12.2	12.4	13.8
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	758,530	747,688	704,217	691,644	54,313	56,044	7.2	7.5	9.8
BALANCE OF STATE*	224,699	219,924	208,059	203,501	16,640	16,423	7.4	7.5	8.9
UNITED STATES[2]	113,980,000	113,383,000	103,273,000	101,813,000	10,707,000	11,570,000	9.4	10.2	9.8

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1685.7	1688.1	1681.9	933.3	931.1	933.2
Manufacturing	206.8	208.3	209.6	136.6	137.9	138.1
Durable Goods	113.0	112.1	116.1	80.7	80.3	82.5
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.3	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.5
Household furniture	1.2	1.3	1.0	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.4	7.2	7.1	4.8	4.7	4.3
Primary metal industries	20.6	20.8	24.8	19.0	19.3	22.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.2	13.9	16.8	14.1	13.9	15.9
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.6	8.8	6.3	6.2	6.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	15.9	15.6	17.5	10.1	10.1	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.8	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	35.8	35.6	33.9	25.9	25.7	24.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.0	24.8	23.7	18.7	18.6	17.7
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	1.9	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.9	13.4	13.6	8.6	8.2	8.4
Ship and boat building and repair	3.2	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.9
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.0
Nondurable Goods	93.8	96.2	93.5	55.9	57.6	55.6
Food and kindred products	24.2	24.8	24.4	11.5	11.8	12.1
Meat products	6.6	6.7	6.1	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.9	2.9	2.6	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.3	4.5	4.5	2.6	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.6	13.3	13.0	7.5	8.3	7.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.3	2.1	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.1	2.3	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.3	9.1	6.7	6.8	6.7
Printing and publishing	24.2	24.1	23.0	13.9	13.7	12.6
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	12.3	11.9	9.8	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.7	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.6	9.2	8.8	5.0	5.7	5.1
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.5	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY, 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1478.9	1479.8	1472.3	796.7	793.2	795.1
Construction	90.4	88.7	91.3	41.0	40.2	42.9
Transportation and public utilities	84.1	85.9	86.2	55.9	56.5	58.3
Railroad transportation	7.8	7.8	9.0	5.6	5.5	6.3
Transportation, except railroads	36.8	38.7	36.8	22.6	23.4	23.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.5	39.4	40.4	27.7	27.6	28.4
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.7	25.6	26.3	18.3	18.2	19.0
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	14.1	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	411.0	410.7	408.9	218.4	218.7	218.5
Wholesale trade	93.6	93.7	93.0	55.6	55.9	56.6
Retail trade	317.4	317.0	315.9	162.8	162.8	161.9
General merchandise stores	40.0	39.7	42.3	20.3	19.9	20.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	98.1	97.7	97.3	60.0	59.5	60.2
Banking	24.6	24.4	24.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Credit agencies except banks	13.0	12.9	12.5	8.7	8.6	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.3	20.3	20.3	15.7	15.7	15.5
Services and mining	408.1	407.5	395.8	212.2	213.0	205.3
Private hospitals	57.6	57.3	56.5	39.0	38.7	38.4
Educational services	24.4	25.4	24.2	17.1	17.9	17.2
Engineering and architectural services	20.9	21.2	20.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
Total government	387.2	389.3	392.8	209.2	205.3	209.9
Total federal government	133.2	132.1	132.0	54.5	54.2	55.0
Total state and local government	254.0	257.2	260.8	154.7	151.1	154.9
Total state government	80.7	81.1	82.4	57.8	58.2	57.7
Total local government	173.3	176.1	178.4	96.9	92.9	97.2

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JULY 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Manufacturing	$360.40	$357.29	$344.86	40.0	40.1	39.1	$ 9.01	$ 8.91	$ 8.82
DURABLE GOODS	405.25	401.80	388.80	41.1	41.0	40.0	9.86	9.80	9.72
Lumber and wood products	241.12	257.24	248.71	36.7	38.8	38.5	6.57	6.63	6.46
Furniture and fixtures	283.12	273.90	241.64	44.1	41.5	39.1	6.42	6.60	6.18
Stone, clay and glass products	403.55	390.66	369.51	44.2	43.6	41.8	9.13	8.96	8.84
Primary metal industries	515.57	502.80	498.81	40.5	40.0	39.0	12.73	12.57	12.79
Fabricated metal products	385.10	379.28	358.59	42.6	43.1	41.6	9.04	8.80	8.62
Machinery except electrical	388.40	388.69	362.86	40.5	40.7	39.7	9.59	9.55	9.14
Electric and electronic equipment	348.61	350.70	325.26	41.7	42.0	41.7	8.36	8.35	7.80
Transportation equipment	466.62	471.22	446.59	40.4	39.4	38.8	11.55	11.96	11.51
Instruments and related products	289.17	305.63	291.91	35.7	39.9	39.5	8.10	7.66	7.39
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	262.74	263.81	241.80	38.3	38.4	37.2	6.86	6.87	6.50
NONDURABLE GOODS	311.95	311.24	295.28	38.8	39.1	38.1	8.04	7.96	7.75
Food and kindred products	288.37	286.85	283.86	38.5	38.4	39.7	7.49	7.47	7.15
Apparel and other textile products	210.04	210.24	183.02	35.6	36.0	32.8	5.90	5.84	5.58
Paper and allied products	305.73	320.44	309.37	39.5	41.4	40.6	7.74	7.74	7.62
Printing and publishing	373.45	366.34	350.02	38.5	38.4	37.0	9.70	9.54	9.46
Chemicals and allied products	423.42	422.26	397.88	42.3	42.1	40.6	10.01	10.03	9.80
Rubber and misc. plastic products	312.42	308.35	308.10	41.6	41.5	40.7	7.51	7.43	7.57
Leather and leather products	175.68	186.53	178.16	36.6	38.7	38.9	4.80	4.82	4.58

Covers an estimated 137,300 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
MANUFACTURING	$382.59	$381.36	$369.74	40.4	40.7	39.8	$ 9.47	$ 9.37	$ 9.29
DURABLE GOODS	429.31	422.51	411.46	41.6	41.1	40.3	10.32	10.28	10.21
Stone, clay and glass products	418.79	400.40	391.59	44.6	43.1	43.9	9.39	9.29	8.92
Primary metal industries	527.05	505.00	504.22	41.5	40.4	39.3	12.70	12.50	12.83
Fabricated metal products	405.76	396.49	368.83	44.2	44.6	42.2	9.18	8.89	8.74
Machinery except electrical	355.29	361.97	328.32	40.1	40.9	38.9	8.86	8.85	8.44
Electric and electronic equipment	378.64	382.47	354.01	41.7	41.8	42.6	9.08	9.15	8.31
Transportation equipment	482.33	485.59	476.93	39.6	38.6	38.4	12.18	12.58	12.42
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	247.81	244.34	219.70	38.6	38.0	37.3	6.42	6.43	5.89
NONDURABLE GOODS	318.94	327.22	310.06	38.8	40.1	39.1	8.22	8.16	7.93
Food and kindred products	368.76	360.74	348.61	42.0	40.9	41.6	8.78	8.82	8.38
Apparel and other textile products	188.80	229.68	193.05	29.5	36.0	31.7	6.40	6.38	6.09
Paper and allied products	259.50	280.22	271.14	39.2	41.7	42.3	6.62	6.72	6.41
Printing and publishing	337.19	342.65	328.69	38.1	38.5	36.4	8.85	8.90	9.03
Chemicals and allied products	453.47	460.51	441.83	42.7	42.6	41.8	10.62	10.81	10.57
Rubber and misc. plastic products	284.19	275.52	273.46	42.8	42.0	43.2	6.64	6.56	6.33

Covers an estimated 88,400 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JULY 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Initial Claims	22,787	22,548	31,270	13,139	13,118	18,000
Total Continued Claims	168,380	202,842	227,312	106,366	127,147	144,914
Total Weeks Compensated	140,102	173,325	222,370	84,699	105,788	135,241
Total Amount of Payments	$16,042,250	$20,238,489	$25,017,909	$9,786,757	$12,502,523	$15,457,031
Average Weekly Payment	$114.50	$116.77	$112.51	$115.55	$118.18	$114.29

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	264	272	318
Total continued claims	1,930	2,310	2,240
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	245	280	227
Total Continued claims	1,410	1,784	539

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JULY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	533.4	535.1	525.1
Manufacturing*	25.6	25.3	24.6
Printing and publishing	6.9	6.9	6.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	7.4	7.4	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	507.8	509.8	500.5
Construction	36.8	35.4	33.9
Transportation and public utilities*	14.8	15.3	14.4
Trucking and warehousing	6.1	6.5	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	133.1	133.6	132.9
General merchandise stores	15.4	15.5	16.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.3	29.1	28.9
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.4	3.4	3.4
Services and mining	150.1	149.7	145.2
Total government	143.7	146.7	145.2
Total federal government	75.2	74.4	72.3
Total state and local government	68.5	72.3	72.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JULY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.2	116.3	116.9
Manufacturing	22.6	23.0	23.1
Food & kindred products*	9.1	9.3	8.7
Meat products	4.8	4.9	4.6
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.0	2.2	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.8
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.6	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	93.6	93.3	93.8
Construction	6.8	6.7	6.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.3	6.5	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.8	30.4	31.7
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	4.0	4.2
Banking	1.7	1.6	1.7
Services & mining*	23.6	23.0	23.0
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.7
Total government	21.0	22.7	21.6
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.7
Total state & local government	16.2	17.9	16.9

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.0	108.8	108.2
Manufacturing	23.2	23.2	24.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.5	2.4	2.7
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.2	1.1
Stone, clay & glass products	3.8	3.6	4.5
Other manufacturing	14.0	14.1	14.5
Nonmanufacturing	84.8	85.6	83.5
Construction	7.0	6.9	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	6.7	6.8	7.0
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.2
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.3	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.4	25.5	25.4
Wholesale trade	5.0	4.9	5.1
Retail trade*	20.4	20.6	20.3
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.6	22.5	21.9
Health services	9.2	9.2	8.7
Educational services	1.1	1.1	1.0
Total government	19.5	20.3	18.7
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	16.3	17.2	15.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JULY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	434.8	430.7	436.5
Manufacturing	54.2	55.4	55.2
Durable Goods*	23.3	23.3	25.0
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.3	1.8
Primary metal industries	6.7	7.0	7.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.6
Transportation equipment	3.8	3.5	4.7
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.6
Nondurable Goods*	30.9	32.1	30.2
Food & kindred products*	7.0	7.4	7.3
Beverages	1.0	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	3.9	4.6	4.0
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.4	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.5	1.3
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.7	8.1
Commercial printing	3.6	3.5	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.3	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	380.6	375.3	381.3
Construction	13.0	12.9	14.6
Transportation & public util.*	34.9	35.2	37.4
Railroad transportation	3.4	3.4	3.9
Transp. except railroad*	11.2	11.6	12.8
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.6	5.5
Water transportation	2.7	3.0	4.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	90.7	91.7	92.8
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.1	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.4	40.3	40.2
Banking	11.5	11.5	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.8	10.9
Service & mining*	115.2	115.1	110.3
Health services	37.1	36.8	36.7
Educational services	12.2	12.3	11.7
Misc. services	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total government	86.4	80.1	86.0
Total federal government	14.1	13.9	14.5
Total state & local government	72.3	66.2	71.5
Total state government	29.1	29.2	29.0
Total local government	43.2	37.0	42.5

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

April - June, 1983

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	June 1983	May 1983	April 1983	June 1983	May 1983	April 1983	June 1983	May 1983	April 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.1	1676.4	1662.4	764.1	762.3	759.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	208.3	206.0	204.9	66.0	65.3	64.6	138.3	136.5	135.3
Durable Goods	112.1	111.1	110.7	26.6	26.1	26.0	70.0	69.5	69.1
Lumber & wood products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.5
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.6
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.7	5.7	5.3
Primary metal industries	20.8	20.8	21.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	15.6	15.7	15.8
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	6.3	6.2	6.1
Machinery except electrical	15.6	15.4	15.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	10.1	10.0	10.0
Electric & electronic equip.	35.6	34.9	34.6	13.8	13.5	13.4	15.5	15.0	14.9
Transportation equip.	13.4	13.4	13.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	8.7	8.8	8.9
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	96.2	94.9	94.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	68.3	67.0	66.2
Food & kindred products	24.8	23.9	23.7	8.7	8.3	8.2	16.9	16.0	15.7
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile prod.	13.3	13.4	13.1	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.5
Paper & allied products	9.3	9.2	9.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	7.3	7.2	7.1
Printing & publishing	24.1	23.8	23.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	15.4	15.2	15.1
Chemicals & allied products	12.3	12.2	12.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	7.6	7.6	7.5
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	9.2	9.2	9.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Leather & leather products	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nonmanufacturing	1479.8	1470.4	1457.5	698.1	697.0	694.6	--	--	--
Contract construction	88.7	86.2	83.2	7.6	7.6	7.7	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	85.9	85.4	85.7	23.3	22.8	22.5	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	38.7	38.5	39.3	6.9	6.7	6.6	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.4	39.1	39.0	14.3	14.0	13.9	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	410.7	407.5	401.8	187.9	185.9	183.3	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	93.7	94.0	93.0	25.3	25.3	25.1	--	--	--
Retail trade	317.0	313.5	308.8	162.6	160.6	158.2	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	39.7	39.4	39.7	29.3	29.0	29.2	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	97.7	95.9	95.5	56.6	55.9	55.9	--	--	--
Services & mining	407.5	399.3	396.0	228.1	224.1	223.8	--	--	--
Total government	389.3	396.1	395.3	194.6	200.7	201.4	--	--	--
Total federal government	132.1	130.0	128.5	61.1	60.9	60.9	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	257.2	266.1	266.8	133.5	139.8	140.5	--	--	--

[1]Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.